

Can  
You  
Adlet.  
Peter, Nestle and  
Kohler.  
SEE BELOW.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

H. J. MONK  
JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHER  
All kinds of Photographs  
Work done in latest style  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING FOR  
AMATEURS & PROFESSIONALS  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL

No. 15,641.

號八十月六年三十一百九千一第

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913.

丑癸大歲年二國民華中

PRICE, 28.00 Per Month.

Thorne's

No. 4

OLD VAT  
WHISKY

as supplied to the House  
of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

POPULAR

ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, January 2, 1913.

THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

ENGLISHMEN SMOKE NEARLY 12,000,000,000  
A YEAR.

"The future business of the tobacco trade is cigarettes," said Mr. Bernard Baron, managing director of Carrara's (Limited), to a representative. Mr. Baron was discussing the present position of the tobacco trade and the prospect of a cheaper "weed," and he mentioned incidentally that every year this country consumes between eleven and twelve thousand million cigarettes. "Pipe smoking," he continued, "will still continue in the future, but the generation which is growing up is certainly one that will smoke cigarettes. The largest department of the tobacco trade is the cigarette department, and the reason is not far to seek. This is an industrial age. Working persons often come out for a few moments. They do not always have time to smoke a pipe, but they can easily have a few whiffs of a cigarette. In the case of a pipe they have to fill it; and it cannot be extinguished in the same way that the lighted end of a cigarette can be snipped. In regard to pipe tobacco, I repeat what I have said, that if the working man knew what he was buying as cheap tobacco he would not smoke."

"I do not think there will be a decrease in the price of tobacco for some time," Mr. Baron continued. "A year ago the price of Virginia was between 30 and 40 per cent., and most of the other tobaccos went up from 15 to 20 per cent. The fact that the year's crop was bad had really more to do with the rise; they had a big drought in Virginia, North Carolina, and the other tobacco-growing districts, but it is too early yet to predict whether the next crop will be a good one. Fortunately, so far as this firm is concerned, we have a stock of tobacco to last for at least two and a half years. We never use any tobacco which is not three years old, for we know that it requires that period to mature properly."

SOMETHING DEFENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Ch. Robinson's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

PETER'S, NESTLE'S & KOHLER'S  
CHOCOLATE.

PRIZE COMPETITION No. 4.

This month we are again offering prizes for "ADLETs."  
An "ADLET" is perhaps best described as a concentrated Advertisement.  
For instance take the first letters of the words  
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE (i.e., P.M.C.) or NESTLE'S MILK CHOCOLATE (i.e., N.M.C.) or KOHLER'S SELECTED BONBONS (i.e., K.S.B.) or NESTLE'S NUT MILK CHOCOLATE (i.e., N.N.M.C.) and make some striking phrase from the Letters "P.M.C." or "N.M.C." or "K.S.B." or "N.N.M.C."  
The following are some examples:—  
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE=POSSESSES MAGNETIC CHARMS.  
NESTLE'S MILK CHOCOLATE=NESTLE'S MERITS COMMENDATION.  
KOHLER'S SELECTED BONBONS=KEEP STOCK BY.  
NESTLE'S NUT MILK CHOCOLATE=NO NICER MANUFACTURE CONCEIVABLE.

### CONDITIONS:

Every "six" Adlets" to be accompanied by a Peter's, Nestle's or Kohler's Wrapper. So for one wrapper you may send more than one Adlet.  
Adlets may be sent in under a noun de plume, which, if a winner will be published in the Local Papers. Your name will be treated confidentially by us.  
The first prize will be one of our Wrist Watches, and will be given for what we consider the best Adlet.  
Consolation prizes consisting of Chocolate will be given for Adlets which we consider are deserving of such.  
Post your attempts to Messrs Peter's & Nestle's P. O. Box No. 351, Hongkong, not later than 30th June, 1913.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, COOL AND COMFORTABLE

TO-NIGHT! SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT TO-NIGHT!

MISS CHINTA ZEREGA.

The World-renowned Classical Dancer who has performed before the Crowned Heads of Europe, will make her Debut.  
THIS EVENING at 9.15 P.M.  
NEW PICTURES NIGHTLY.

Hongkong, June 4, 1913.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

THE TRANSMISSION BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from the 18th inst. to 8th July, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1913.

## CREAM ALPACCA

LUSTRES.

SUITABLE for making LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES and COATS. 30 inches wide. Price \$10.00 per piece of 30 yds. Cash only.  
Apply ALEX. ROSS & Co., next door to Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.  
SAMPLE ON APPLICATION.

Hongkong, June 5, 1913.

## CHEN KWONG & CO., LD

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE:

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries, Boots and Shoes.  
Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware, Crochery Ware.  
Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.  
Foreign Cloths for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.  
Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Foreign Goods of every description.  
All goods sold at reasonable Prices.  
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton & Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.

SUP PAT POO STREET.  
Tel. No. 1406.  
CANTON and  
No. 237, 235, Des Voeux Road  
and No. 120, Connaught Road Central.  
Tel. No. 511.  
Hongkong.

## PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents

HONGKONG, CANTON

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

## TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1911.

222,561,286.  
—Authorized Capital 25,000,000  
Subscribed Capital 24,500,000  
Paid-up Capital 22,437,500  
—Fire Funds 3,899,114  
—Life & Annuity Funds 16,138,180  
Sinking Fund Account 88,513

Revenue Fire Branch 2,567,158  
Life and Annuity 1,973,269  
Revenue Marine Department 262,692  
Other Receipts 430,183

25,233,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

## THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS, HONGKONG.

J. T. HAMILTON, GENERAL MANAGER

FOR THE EAST, TOKYO.

New Insurance Paid for.....\$ 25,687,500  
Outstanding Insurance amounts  
to .....\$283,833,330  
Assets amounting to.....\$104,968,658  
Surplus Amount to.....\$17,828,766  
Dividends to Policyholders  
1910.....10,276,157  
Total paid Policyholders 1910 63,439,390  
Total Expenses for 1910.....10,592,052  
Gross earnings from Interest  
and Bonuses for 1910.....21,848,628  
Gross rate of Income from  
Investments 1910.....4.46%  
Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1913.

## THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

An Ideal Family Hotel where Living is a Real Pleasure.

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ALL MODERN COMFORT

Noted for its First Class Cuisine and Perfection of Service.

Under the Personal Management of O. E. OWEN,  
Proprietor.

Telegraphic Address: GRAN  
Hongkong

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE EASTERN BAZAAR  
(W. ASSOMULL & Co.)

Lots of D'Agular Street HAVE REMOVED to Commodious premises at  
No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

In addition to SILKS, DRAPERIES and a large variety of other Goods, an entirely  
new line has been opened up in JEWELLERY.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Hongkong, June 12, 1913.

TRADE MARK  
Mineral Water.

The Best Table Water.

PT. Per Case 4 Dozen.....\$5.00. BABY, Per Case 5 Dozen.....\$5.00.

AGENT: TOKYO HOTEL, 33, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 16, 1913.

SHOPPING MADE EASY.

THE STORE FOR EVERYONE.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL CO.  
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALITIES:

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & EXPERIENCED CUTTERS:

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

High Standard of Quality.

Cheapest Store in the East.

Queen's Road Central: The Old Supreme Court. Telephone 1450

Hongkong, June 10, 1913.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.  
Shipyards, Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K.9.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1913.

## OUR BREAD

PERFECTION

CAKES & PASTRY

PAR EXCELLENCE

TIFFINS, DINNERS & REFRESHMENTS THE BEST.

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1913.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA OAK.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in  
Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent  
island for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Terms—From \$5 per day Max. Telegraph Add. "Peak Hotel."

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION

AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & PANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHERMANN, Proprietor.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.  
Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

VICTORIA

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

The Standard of Excellence.

The claims made for merit in other preparations find their realization alone

the superiority of our

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

A CHOICE SELECTION

FRY'S KING GEORGE V.

AND QUEEN MARY

CHOCOLATES.

CADBURRY'S IMPERIAL CHOCOLATES.

A SPECIALITY

FRESH HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES.

Weismann, Limited.

Hongkong, July 20, 1913.

WING FAT CHEONG,

TAILORING AND OUTFITTINGS.

Just Unpacked for Summer Wear.

WASHABLE SHOWER PROOF SUITINGS.

LIGHT WEIGHT WORSTED TROPICAL SUITS.

MADE TO ORDER WITHIN SHORTEST TIME.

NEW PANAMA HATS AND KEWEAR.

24A, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

ICE HOUSE STREET,

BRANCH OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Fashionable Xmas and New Year Cards.

LATEST SELECT VIEWS OF HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Cocktails!

Cocktails!

Cocktails!

Caldbeck's Gin Cocktail

Caldbeck's Vermouth Cocktail

FAMOUS FOR YEARS.

\$1.50 per quart bottle, duty paid.

SOLE AGENTS:

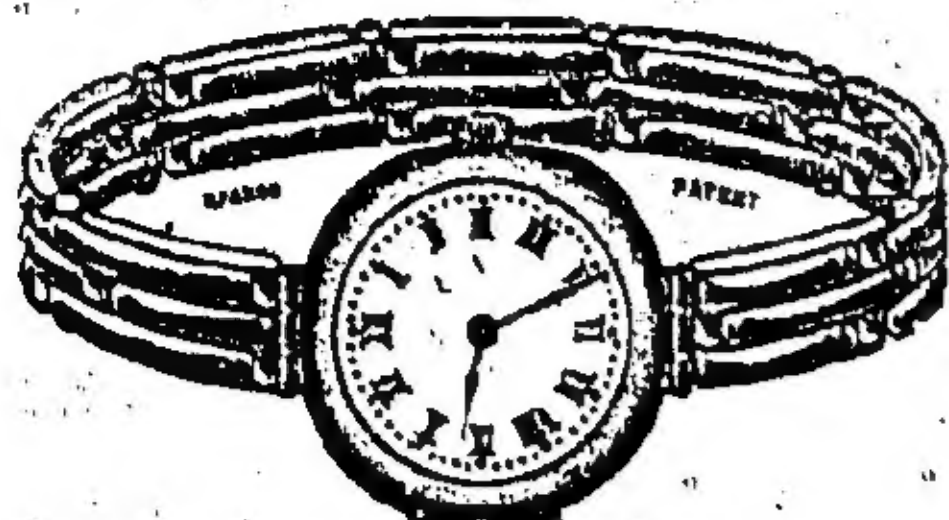
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864)



## INTIMATIONS

**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,**  
LADY'S GOLD WATCH BRACELETS IN LARGE VARIETY.



ENGLISH SILVERWARE.

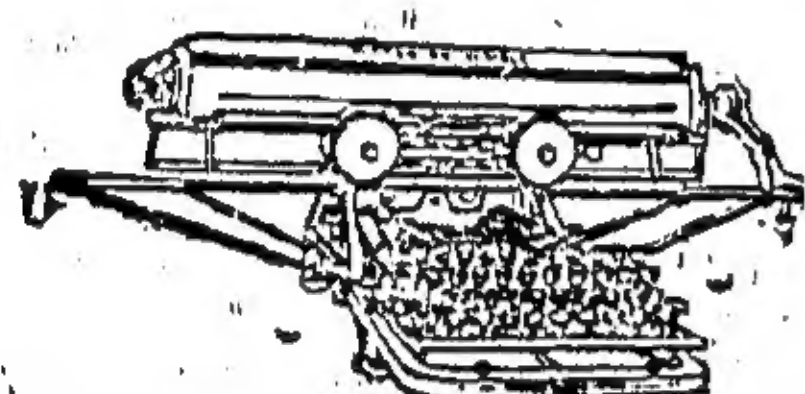
ROTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

**WING KEE & CO.,**

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL  
SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL  
MERCHANTS, &c., &c. OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING  
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.  
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.  
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

**BADGER'S  
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.**

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN A POUND OF CURE  
Indispensable for Offices, Schools, Clubs, Hospitals,  
Godowns, Hotels, most recommendable for Private Resi-  
dences, especially in Hill Districts.



THE  
PITTSBURG  
VISIBLE  
TYPEWRITER

RELIABLE, CHEAP, WRITING ALWAYS VISIBLE  
'Its All Write.'

SOLE AGENTS:

MELCHERS & CO.

**THE KAILAN MINING  
ADMINISTRATION.**

**KAIPING COAL**

Now well-known throughout the East for  
STEAM RAISING, FURNING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS, &c.  
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

**KAIPING COKE**

Competes with the best quality English Coke for  
FOUR DRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

**HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE  
FIRECLAY,  
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.**

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.  
TEL ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

**LANCHOW COAL**

Coal from the Administration's Lanchow Mines can be obtained on application to the  
Agents, SIEMSEN & CO.

**DINNEFORD'S**  
The Physician's  
Cure for Gout,  
Rheumatic Gout  
and Gravel.  
Safest and most  
Effective Remedy  
for Regular Use.

**MAGNESIA**  
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache,  
Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

**THE CHINA MAIL  
COMBINED COLOURED  
TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE**

Showing tracks and daily progress of the big Typhoons  
during the last twenty years.  
And enabling one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARBON BOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 40 cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

## INTIMATIONS

**MITSU BISHIGOSHI KWAISHI  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)**

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-  
RIMA, OCHI MUTARE, YO-  
RINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,  
KANADA, NAKAZUTA, SAGO,  
SHINNEW AND KAHYAMADA  
Collieries.

AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI  
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO,  
BRANCH OFFICES—  
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,  
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,  
Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama,  
Nagoya, Shanghai, Hongkong,  
Hankow.

THE ADDRESS for above: IWASAKI,  
Osaka—At, ABO 6th Ed., Western Union.

## AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &  
Co.  
MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &  
Co.  
SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co  
Ltd.

For particulars, apply to  
K. KATO,  
Manager,  
No. 2, PARKER STREET,  
HONGKONG.

**EVERY BEETLE  
EVERY BUG**  
Is killed  
once "Keating's" comes  
into thorough contact  
with it.  
Sold in Tins only.  
The surest way to  
kill beetles, bugs and all  
household insects is to  
Use  
**KEATING'S  
POWDER**

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES'  
ORDINANCE, No. 13 of 1911,  
and  
In the Matter of THE SAM WANG  
LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN &  
AGENCY CO., LTD.  
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a  
GENERAL MEETING of the Mem-  
bers of the above-named Company will  
be held at the Offices of Messrs Fraser &  
Stern, 10, Queen's Road  
Central, (First Floor), Hongkong, at 12  
o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the Twenty-  
first day of June, 1913, for the purpose of  
having an account laid before them for the  
year ending 15th May 1913, and of hearing  
any explanations that may be given by the  
Liquidator.

Hongkong, the 12th day of June, 1913.  
J. HENNESSY BETH,  
Liquidator.

**CHEESE.**  
We beg to inform our customers  
that we have received a new ship-  
ment of our well-known CANA-  
DIAN STILTON CHEESE.  
**THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.**

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate  
versed in literature, has been a teacher  
to European officials and merchants in this  
Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of teaching Euro-  
peans to pass in the Chinese examination, and  
is possessed of a fine rate certificate as a  
Chinese teacher. He has also a good know-  
ledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese  
language are requested to write care of  
Chinese Mail Office or direct to 31, Holly-  
wood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, May 17, 1913.

DON'T Forget after the Show. Surplus,  
and Light Refreshments.  
**ALEXANDRA CAFE**  
Open Till Midnight.

**Important Notice  
to Smokers**  
**THREE CASTLES  
CIGARETTES**



"MAGNUMS" can now be obtained in the new packing—10's. Aluminium  
Cigarette Cases. This is the most convenient way in which Cigarettes, Yacht-  
men, and, in fact, ALL SPORTSMEN can carry "THREE CASTLES"  
Cigarettes in the pocket, because it fits the pocket and there is no unnecessary  
bulk or weight. They are also sold in tins of 50.

**W. D. & H. O. WILLS**  
BRISTOL AND LONDON

## ORCHIDS WORTH \$500,000.

What strikes me most about this show  
is the number of husbands who accompany  
their wives on a tour of inspection of the ex-  
hibits. I see them carefully examining the  
flowers, and then I hear them give orders.  
They consult together while doing this. Out  
in America men are too busy making money  
to give up time to artistic horticulture.  
Only the few who have visited England  
have acquired any taste in the matter, or  
even know what beautiful flowers exist.  
This is what one of the most wealthy of  
American women said to a representative  
of Messrs. Sutton and Sons at their stall at  
the spring flower show at Ch. loca. "We  
have certainly completely outclassed the  
Americans in horticulture," said the man-  
ager of the stall, in relating the above to a  
representative.

Not only are shows such as that which  
closed at Chelsea valuable as a means of  
stimulating people to take up the most  
healthy of hobbies, but they enable large  
firms to "keep up to the times" by dis-  
covering exactly what their rivals are  
doing. All discreet parties of professional  
gardeners were to be seen wandering from  
stall to stall asking questions in the manner  
of the semi-ignorant amateur, but asking  
careful note of all they saw and heard  
"for future reference."

Every one who entered the picturesque  
retreat of the pensioners went straight to  
the centre stand, where were "benched"  
the "chickadees" the aristocrats of the show.  
It is difficult to place any value on these  
flowers, such as the stock and the rose,  
which have been of late greatly improved  
in colour and size. A really delightful  
little plant which deserves to be far better  
known than it really is called Nemesis.

Originally this, with an insipid, straw-  
coloured bloom, was one of the commonest  
weeds of South Africa. A specimen was  
brought to England, and after much ex-  
periment charming bushy plants, with  
blooms of all colours and all sizes, were  
produced. When Queen Alexandra visited  
the show on Tuesday she was particularly  
struck with the "chickadees," and took  
away with her a spray from one of the  
plants.

The rock and "fornal" gardens, re-  
miniscent of former days, again came in for  
much admiration. These gardens naturally  
have taken a long time to set up. Messrs  
T. S. Ward, who showed a particularly  
attractive piece of work, said that it took  
six men fourteen days to erect it. Thirty-  
five tons of stone and 6000 plants were  
required. At Messrs Carter's exhibit in  
the same section there appeared a most  
amusing representation in stone of four  
little mannikins seated at a table playing  
cards. Of the eight cards, which are made  
of "lead," only one has been lost. This  
"piece" is about 100 years old, and sold  
for £25.

Nowadays hand-moving machines do not  
reign supreme. Motor-driven machines  
have for some time been on the market,  
but the latest device calls in the services of  
the humble rabbit. A cylindrical-shaped  
open-work wire cage is provided, and in  
this the rabbit is placed. It is able to  
tumble the grass through its cage, which,  
being circular, gradually moves onward  
until an entire strip of lawn has been  
clipped. Another neat invention does away  
with the difficulty ordinarily associated with  
the picking of roses growing at a height.  
A handy one with a scissor arrangement  
at one end is provided. On a button at the  
other end being pressed the scissors cut the  
thorn and hold it. The cane is lowered,  
and the flower is extracted. Tremendous work  
is being waged against the garden pests.  
The life of each is studied from birth to  
prime, and the best period for effecting its  
destruction is thereby calculated.

Every visitor left the show laden with  
catalogues. These catalogues have been  
one of the features of the show. Never

before has such beautifully printed and  
illustrated literature been produced.  
Messrs. Sutton and Sons, for instance,  
issued 100,000 copies of the first edition of  
their catalogue.

Among those who visited, the show are  
Princess Mary, the Crown Prince, and  
Princesses of Sweden, Adeline Duchess of  
Beaufort, Lady Northcliffe, Colonel Lock-  
wood, M.P., Lady Clinton, the Countess  
of Leicester, Lord Caraw, Sir Montague  
Turner, Sir Charles Crutchley and Sir  
Francis and Lady Fox.

## READING AND CULTURE.

OLD AND MODERN LITERATURE.

We have been hearing a good deal about  
the late "Mark Rutherford" for the last  
fortnight or so, writes the Literary Editor  
of the *Manchester Guardian* and one of the  
tributes paid to him enables us to conceive  
of him as a reader. "He was rather  
noticeably slow," says a personal friend of his,  
"in taking up new authors, preferring to  
read old books over again." We confess to  
having an imperfect sympathy with this  
"Mark Rutherford" series of books, but we  
trust we are doing no wrong to Mr.  
White's memory when, on the strength of  
this remark, we take him as a specimen of  
a type of reader whom we describe as the  
static reader. What characterises such  
readers is that they have a certain selec-  
tion of books in past literature which they  
use and appreciate but beyond which their  
interest does not extend. Theirs is the  
shelf of "well-thumbed volumes." From  
it they take down an old book when a new  
one is published. It entertains them when  
they are at leisure, and when they are  
depressed it utters a peremptory "arroyto  
yo" to the whole sublimation of care, which  
brow their hell-broth and leave their  
malignant spells in the Hecate's cavern of  
the human heart. They pay their homage  
to literature therefore, and literature  
acknowledges them her children. Never-  
theless, they suffer some disadvantage from  
lack of a certain curiosity which, exercised  
in two different directions, is a source of  
unlimited pleasure to readers of the true  
stamp.

For one thing, one should not be in-  
curious as to the literary product of his  
time, and it is to his own loss  
if anyone cuts off his sympathies from  
it. If a man, in considering the mental  
atmosphere of his day the works of his day  
will appeal the more powerfully to him,  
because they are full of it. To belittle  
them is bad enough; to be content to  
ignore them is worse. This is especially  
one of our own time—surely one of the  
most interesting in history—when  
so much fresh ground is being  
broken by the plough, when fiction  
is so rich, and when the poets are  
scouring in so many directions. Indeed,  
in respect of fiction it may be said that,  
although we have no Anglo-Franco-  
there has been no country in the world  
turning out better novelists than, within  
the last ten years or so, has our own. To be  
indifferent to this body of work is an error  
of judgment, and that a man's mind  
should merely drowse on a certain quality  
of the literature of former times, instead  
of presenting itself like a tidal basin to  
regulate its rise and fall theebb and  
flow of the world of thought about him,  
implies an imperfect idea of culture.

**COUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION**

"Only a Cough" but you stop  
it while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND**

The finest preparation made  
for combating severe coughs.  
CURES any cough that is  
only a cough. Very palatable.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS  
PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

We now manufacture the new IN-  
VISIBLE bifocal lens for near and  
distant vision. No cement to blister,  
no annoying dividing lines.

**CLARK & Co.**  
1709 BLOOMINGDALE RD.  
HONGKONG

EYES SCIENTIFICALLY EXAMINED.  
WE GUARANTEE SATISFAC-  
TION.

Hongkong, January 9, 1913.

## TO LET

IN LET.

SHOP with Godown attached, NATAN  
ROAD, Kowloon.  
Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48 with wharf.  
Apply to  
HOMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1913.

IN LET.

CO LET.  
(From 1st July 1913).  
NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, The Peak.  
Apply  
LINSLEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, June 9, 1913.

TO LET.

LARGE ROOM suitable for Offices or  
Godown.  
Apply GEORGE H. SWIFT,  
89, Third Street,  
SHANGHAI.  
Canton, June 6, 1913.

TO LET.

ON Two Floors, No. 2 PEDDER  
STREET.  
One-Roomed OFFICE. Apply Prop-  
erty Office JARDINE, MATHESON &  
Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, April 30, 1913.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WEST END TERRACE, SHA-  
NKEI  
153, PRATA EAST, GODOWN.  
FOR SALE OR TO LET.  
UNFURNISHED A House at the Peak.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1913.

TO LET.

FROM 1st February, MEURION, No. 10,  
Peak, furnished or unfurnished. 8  
Rooms.  
No. 21, SHELLEY STREET.  
No. 10, let or for sale. "GLENHIEL,"  
HARVEY ROAD, No. 12, 4, 5 rooms.  
"ORANG RYRIE," No. 4, the Peak, to  
let; fine situation; 8 rooms; tennis and  
croquet lawns.  
Furnished. "KIRKENDALL," No. 113,  
The Peak, till 30th September. Immediate  
possession.

FOR SALE.

"HARTING and ROGATE," on part of  
Kowloon Island Lot No. 115.  
LADDOCKE, No. 9, Conduit Road.  
Fine View of Harbour. 8 Rooms, 3 Bath-  
rooms, Garden and Tennis Court. Accom-  
modation for 30 Servants.  
Apply to  
LINSLEAD & DAVIS,  
And Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, Aug. 2, 1911.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED**

## TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.10 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.30 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 p.m. to 10.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.30 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.45 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 12.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.30 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 p.m. to 10.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.30 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.45 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 12.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.30 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 p.m. to 10.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.30 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.45 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 12.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.30 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 p.m. to 10.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.15 p.m. to 10.
















**A Perfume of sweet and lasting fragrance**



**YE OLDE ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER**

**A.S. WATSON & CO LTD**

**Chemists,**

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

**VICTOR-VICTROLA**

IS WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL

**Price from \$35.**



NOVE GENUINE WITHOUT THE DOG MARK. SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS

**MOUTRIE'S**

**Powell's**

TELEPHONE 346.

**GENT'S OUTFITTERS.**

**'SAXON'**

Footwear for Gentlemen

(A FIT FOR EVERY FOOT)



**Boots \$11.00 Shoes \$10.00**

EACH PAIR GUARANTEED.

**Wm. Powell, Ltd.**

**THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,**

**O. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.**

Chemists and Druggists

**GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.**

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY DISPENSED.

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

82A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 20, 1912.

of that country, and as a consequence Mexico now stands third in the list of oil-producing countries in the world. The development has been less rapid because of the difficulty of transport, so that this Eagle Oil-field will have a distinct influence towards the more rapid increase in the output of oil in Mexico. It is therefore anticipated that soon the output will exceed that of Russia, and will be second only to that of the United States. It may be added that the distribution of the oil is in the hands of the Anglo-American Petroleum Products Company, which is responsible for the marketing of the oil products, including motor-spirit, kerosene, liquid fuel, and asphalt.

#### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Walker, manager of the Dairy Farm, and Mrs. Walker, were passengers to Japan yesterday by the s.s. Awa Maru.

M. F. K. Ruprecht, of the Standard Oil, who has been in Hongkong since last September, leaves to-day in the oil steamer Kinnabek, the conversion of which at Kowloon Dock he has been watching with Mr. Hunter in the interest of his firm. Mr. Ruprecht made many friends in the Colony, especially in tennis circles. He was a popular member of the Olympic Lawn Tennis Club.

M. de Courtois, the new agent of the Messageries Maritimes at Singapore, accompanied by Mrs. de Courtois, arrived from Marseilles by the Atlantique. Mr. de Courtois was formerly in the agency general of the Company at Colombo with M. S. C. de Bussiere, who has been in acting charge at Singapore, and who will now take charge of the office in Hongkong. M. de Courtois left yesterday by the Paul Lecat.

#### The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913.

#### THE LARGEST OIL TANK STEAMER.

THIS reference in the House of Commons on Monday to the Mexican oil shares reminds us of the vast potentialities of that country in oil, which is yet destined to play a much more vital part than hitherto as a motive power. It also gives prominence to the fact that recently considerable interest was manifested in the passing into service of the San Fraterno, which is one of several steamers built for the transport of Mexican oil, as the vessel has a dead-weight capacity of 15,500 tons, which is greater than that of any existing oil-tank steamer.

The vessel has a length over all of 548 ft., and between perpendiculars of 530 ft., the extreme breadth being 50 ft. There are twelve holds, which, again, are subdivided by a centre-line bulkhead into twenty-four compartments. All of which are fitted with steam-heating coils to facilitate the discharge of cargo. The pumps are the most powerful so far fitted, having a capacity of 1,200 tons per hour. The vessel is propelled by quadruple-expansion engines, built by the Wallend Slipway and Engineering Company, Ltd., England, and the steam is generated in four boilers fired by Mexican liquid fuel. The oil-burning installation is the well-known and highly successful Wallend-Holwood patent system, which is made solely by the Wallend Company, who have on hand eighty oil-burning installations aggregating in all over 400,000 indicated horse-power. The San Fraterno, which was built by Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, a firm having very extensive experience with this type of craft, is one of ten similar vessels, in addition to nine others of a capacity of 20,000 tons. The total capacity of the fleet thus approaches 250,000 tons. This, it will be recognized, will go a long way towards increasing the transport facilities, and may result in a lower and more regular price for oil fuel, which alone retards the development of the use of oil fuel in boilers or internal-combustion engines. Mexico possesses a rich petroleum area being actively developed by the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, which controls vast areas

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

With reference to the statement appearing yesterday in a morning contemporary, under the heading "Greater Vigilance Needed" to the effect that the authorities recently warned the inhabitants of certain localities of the recent collapse, we are informed by the Hon. Mr. Chubb that no such warning was given by the P. W. D. and that no report of any kind regarding the buildings had reached his office up to the time of the disaster.

The Peking Electric Tramway Co., Ltd., a purely Chinese joint stock company, has been successfully floated at the capital, and construction work is to be begun early next month. The routes are not yet quite agreed upon; but there will be at least two main lines, one running North and South and the other East and West, and as at Tinian, the present mild opposition to the scheme as a whole will undoubtedly die away when it is seen that the tramways in no way lessen the work for or numbers of the rickshaws. — *Hankow Daily News.*

The Consular Body at Newchwang has resolved that the proposed improvement of the harbour facilities of the port of Newchwang should be urged upon the Chinese authorities for a speedy consummation. Reference was made at the meeting to the agreement recently reached at Chiofo between the Consular Body and the Chinese authorities there concerning the improvement of Chiofo Harbour, which has a similar bearing on Chiofo to that of the question at issue on Newchwang. In view of the existence of this precedent, the Consular Body has decided to disregard all objections raised by the Chinese authorities against the proposition, which has already been agreed upon but the execution of which was deferred.

The Liverpool system of ship construction, which has made so much progress in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, has been taken up in a very energetic way by American shipowners and shipbuilders. Mr. J. W. Isherwood, the inventor of the system, and Mr. S. Chambers, the well-known shipowner and agent for the system, left Liverpool for New York on April 26 to bring to a conclusion another large batch of contracts with owners whom they will meet at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and other parts of the United States. The system has become extremely popular in America; not only as a result of the working conditions which have been established in ocean-going ships, but in coastwise vessels in the States and on vessels trading on the Great Lakes where vessels built on the Isherwood system have passed through heavy gales with singular freedom from damage and disaster.

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A TOUCH of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives the patient relief, and a second application cures the pain of rheumatism and neuralgia. In fact, for the household it is a just and an essential as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

Particulars of five cases of plague, three of them fatal, are given in to-day's return.

We are asked to state that there will be no meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow.

A Chinese aged about 30 was knocked down by motor car No. 31 in Queen's Road East. His injuries were not very serious.

The Hongkong steamer Orf went ashore on the Loo Tso bank in the West River, below Tak-king, on Saturday night.

Mr. K. Byatt, of the Circus and Hippodrome, has presented a silver trophy as first prize in the 100 yards race at the V.R.C. Saturday evening aquatic fête.

Sir John Jardine, and Mr. Henry Keswick, M.P. for the Epsom Division of Surrey, were among those who voted against the women's Franchise Bill before the House of Commons on May 8.

It is announced in our advertising columns that during the absence of Mr. P. Thomas, Mr. Saint Clair de Bussiere will be in charge of the agency of the Messageries Maritimes at this port.

During Tuesday night a thief extracted from a bedroom in No. 4 Blue Buildings, Praya East, a bed cover and a shirt, with sleeveless studs, by means of the clever manipulation of a bamboo pole.

The protracted negotiations between the China Merchants' Company and the Chinese syndicate for the purchase of the concern are stated to have been abandoned as no conclusion satisfactory to both parties could be arrived at.

A Chinese firm at Hongkong is reported to have chartered the Norwegian steamer Narmoset at present trading in Brazilian waters for \$5,000 a month. The vessel is due to arrive at Singapore to take up her new charter early in July.

Whilst bathing at the Aberdeen Ferry Wharf in Aberdeen harbour on Tuesday, a nine-year-old Chinese boy got into difficulties, and was drowned. P. C. Harrow applied artificial respiration, but to no avail, the boy having been too long in the water.

The directors of the Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., have decided to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10s. per share, making, with the interim dividend, 8 per cent. for the year ending December 31 last, against 6 per cent. for the previous year.

The police have received notification of an armed robbery which took place at Kowloon long village on Sunday morning. Four men armed with choppers, and one carrying a torch, entered a matchbox, tied up the occupier, and made off with clothing and money to the value of \$40.

Mr. H. J. Ossabek, representing the Oliver Import and Export Co. of Shanghai, is paying a business visit to Hongkong in connection with the Company's affairs. The Oliver Company are distributors in China for the Goodrich motor-car tyres and Cadillac motor-cars.

The P. and O. steamer Ceylon, 4,004 tons, which arrived at Kobe on June 1, has been sold to Japan. She was built in 1894 by Sir Ralston, Dixon and Co., Middleleboro, with dimensions 375ft. by 47ft. by 24ft. and has been on the Far Eastern trade of the company during the whole of her time.

Final returns to underwriters in connection with the salvage of the hull on the Oceana, sunk last year, have been made, and the general average statement is now issued, enabling an analysis of the financial results of the salvage to be given. It is shown that the cost on the insured value of the gold and silver, namely, £771,068, was 4.7 per cent., and on the salved value rather less.

Lloyd's agent at Yokohama reported on May 21 that there were good prospects of refloating the Leyland steamer Italia, which went ashore outside of Muroran on May 8. Two rocks which projected into the ship were cleared on May 15, and three pumps installed, while the work of discharging the Nos. 1 and 2 holds was commenced. The hole in No. 2 hold was patched by divers and an attempt was to be made to refloat her on May 22.

Considerable discussion has taken place in different ships' throughout the fleet on the subject of the rum ration and the contemplated alteration, as reported in "The Naval and Military Record," of T for rum drinkers and the abolition of T for teetotalers. And it is also being discussed whether the time has not arrived to ask the Admiralty to abolish the rum ration altogether, allowing, of course, a penny a day extra pay in compensation. Among the warrant officers also the question has arisen as to whether it is compatible with the dignity of an officer to be doled out a half-gill of rum, and whether they should not be treated in this respect the same as other officers, who are not allowed any rum ration, but have to purchase their liquor from the mess-wine stock. As, however, rum is optional, this discussion would appear to be not only superfluous and unnecessary, but somewhat childish; and those who would get legislation to abolish rum would only be assuming a dictatorial attitude to those who do not.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The exports of coal from Newchwang, including bunkers, for the year 1912 is stated to have been 101,000 tons.

Several people have been discharged from the hospitals who were injured by the collapse of the houses in Station Street on Saturday.

John Allen was fined \$5 or fourteen days by Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy to-day for being drunk and incapable in Wellington Street.

A Japanese steamer, loaded with iron ore for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, is reported to have gone ashore at Beihing on June 7. A Japanese cruiser was rendering assistance.

The Japanese steamer Kuro Maru was reported to be ashore on the Tung-shing Bank in the Yangtze on June 10. It was estimated that the vessel was about three cables out of the channel.

The opening of the Fourth Cutting in the Hsiao Ho will probably take place at the end of June, the dredger being at present engaged in cutting away the remaining portion of the dam that divided the cutting from the river.

Before Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy this afternoon, four men were charged by Detective Sgt. Murphy with the murder of Chan Ying Hui in the Central Market on May 23rd in the course of a fight. Mr. Gardner, solicitor, defended. The case was adjourned.

#### DISORDERLY ROCOCCO.

##### Circus Clown Arrested.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. Melbourne, Stefan Dumitresco, better known as Rocco, the circus clown, was charged with acting in a disorderly manner in Pedlers Street yesterday afternoon.

Inspector McDonald said that the defendant had some trouble with a rich lady, and would not behave himself when advised by the police. He had to be taken to the station by P. C. Dorrington, and after being charged he was let out on bail in the sum of \$5. He, however, had failed to appear at Court this morning.

Mr. Melbourne ordered the \$5 bail to be forfeited.

#### SANITARY BOARD.

##### A Grievance Against Government.

Mr. D. Trautman, President of the Sanitary Board, took the chair at the fortnightly meeting of that body yesterday, and there were also present Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Ng Hoi Taz, Chan Kai Ming, Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. Pearce, Assistant M.O.H., and Mr. Bowen-Rowlands, Secretary.

A letter was read from Government stating that the Governor in Council approved the recommendation of the Board that the application of the Park Club for permission to erect a convenience there be granted subject to the provision of an independent and adequate water supply.

##### THE BOARD AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A letter was also received from the Government stating that the Governor in Council had granted permission to Messrs. Palmer and Turner to construct four conveniences in a new Chinese restaurant in course of erection on island lot 1253 subject to the provision of an independent and adequate water supply.

Mr. Bowley inquired: Do the urinals connect with a sewer or drain? If so, the action of the Governor-in-Council appears to be ultra vires section 103. Mr. Bowley asked if there was any appeal to the Governor-in-Council under section 203?

The President said the only intimation he had was the letter from the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Bowley thought the Board should ask for some explanation of this procedure. It seemed rather extraordinary that after the Board which had certain public discretion vested in it, had unannouncedly refused to grant permission, the same matter should come before the Governor-in-Council, who, without any further reference to this Board, reversed its decision. The resolution in this matter was moved, he believed, by the Hon. Mr. Howett, who, unfortunately, was not present, and he did not know Mr. Howett's view of the matter. The resolution came up in his absence, and he had no view one way or another. It seemed to him that the Board should have some explanation of the apparently arbitrary procedure of the Governor-in-Council.

The President thought the Government's letter contained certain explanations. The first objection made by Mr. Bowley was that the nullity from which it was proposed to take the water supply was not in the usual formula "independent and adequate supply." It stipulated a "constant" supply.

At the request of Mr. Bowley it was agreed that the matter stand over till the next meeting, when he will move a resolution.

##### PLAGUE AT MACAO.

The Macao mortality statistics showed that one case of plague was notified during the week ending May 18 and one in the following week.

#### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The June Criminal Sessions opened this morning at the Supreme Court, the cases being taken in two courts before the Chief Justice, Sir William Ross-Davies, K.C., and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Kemp.

Wong Kam and Lui Pak, a man and a woman, were indicted before the Chief Justice and a jury with the manslaughter of a girl of the unfortunate class named Chui Yee Mui; and on a second charge with procuring an abortion.

The Hon. Attorney-General, Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C., prosecuted on behalf of the Assistant Crown Solicitor, Mr. Woodcock. The following constituted the jury: Messrs R. A. P. Drudo, foreman; E. W. White, B. P. Thomas, F. M. Garcia, H. F. Barrow, A. Walmaley, A. E. W. Dunhill.

The Attorney-General informed the court that the accused woman was the adopted mother of the deceased girl and the man was what one might call a "wise man." He supposed the jury would be familiar with the old phrase "a wise woman" women to whom people used to go when they wanted medicines. The deceased woman, suspecting that she was pregnant, informed her adopted mother, who procured from the man certain medicines, which were administered to the girl on April 23.

The medicines were four in number, three being harmless and the fourth, Japanese aniseed, a deadly poison. There were two sorts of aniseed, Chinese, which was harmless and was rather largely used in Chinese medicine and had properties akin to ginger; and Japanese aniseed, which was in heart poison and a very dangerous drug. He was informed that Japanese aniseed was much cheaper than the Chinese variety and it had been found necessary lately, in consequence of fatal results having resulted from its use, to prohibit its sale. The effect of the administration of the drug was immediate and violent vomiting. A doctor was sent for and the girl was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, but she died before her arrival there.

Dealing with the second count, the indictment the Attorney-General said it was found on a post mortem examination being made that the girl's suspicion as to her condition was correct. Medical evidence was given to the effect that the cause of the girl's death was poisoning.

Mr. F. Browne, Government analyst, said it would be very easy to mistake Japanese aniseed for the Chinese variety; the aniseeds of the two sorts were so similar in appearance.

The jury having found the prisoners guilty, the woman was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the man to three years.

**CHARGES OF ROBBERY.**

Before the Puisne Judge and a jury consisting of Messrs W. H. Weaver (foreman), F. B. L. Bowley, K. Loring, A. F. Urchman, H. Tait, and B. J. Judah, a young man named Cheung Hing Yan was charged with the attempted commission of a robbery with violence, with others not in custody, on May 20, at 21, Bird Street.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, who prosecuted, said in broad daylight on the other floor and on the stairs to four or five men went to 21, Bird Street to commit a robbery. Two of whom the prisoner was one, went to the top floor, where a man lived with his concubine and son, and said they had some medicine to deliver for the son, who was ill. The man did not want the medicine but the prisoner said the other man went in, walked about the room and then attacked the inmates with knives and threw pepper in their eyes. The disturbance was heard by the people on the other floor and police whistles were blown. The robbers, several of whom were on the second floor, fell down the stairs together in their hurry to escape. Prisoner was stopped by the tenant of the top floor, who plucked him from the top of the stairs to the bottom, but he got away, only to be caught again by a district watchman. When charged prisoner pleaded that he was innocently walking in the street when he was assaulted and arrested.

The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to five years' hard labour and twelve strokes of the cat.

Before the same jury in the second court Yeung Chan was indicted on a similar charge. He pleaded not guilty, stating that he went to the house, but not to rob. The Crown Solicitor, who also prosecuted in this case, stated that on May 17 at 1.30 p.m. the prisoner went with another man to the first floor of No. 25, Peel Street stating that they were sent to repair the electric light. The two men "foiled about" with the lights and then left, but after a lapse of ten minutes returned. They waited a little while and then attacked the inmates of the house, gagged them, threatened them with knives and tied them up. Somebody heard the noise and blew a police whistle, whereupon the men became frightened and ran away. Prisoner was caught by a district watchman as he was running from the house.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with twelve strokes of the cat.

##### GRAVE CHARGES.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury a woman named Leung Ngan Fung and a man named Lau Shiu were indicted on several counts with abducting and procuring a girl under the age of 18 years of age, and with administering a stupefying drug; and the male prisoner was separately charged with defiling a girl between the ages of 12 and 16.

Prisoners, who were undefended, pleaded not guilty.

The Hon. Attorney-General, instructed by the Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs W. O. G. Worcester, J. D. Wall, H. C. Jones, J. H. Underwood, F. W. Haff, Mr. A. Playfair, and Thomas Hill. The Attorney-General, addressing the jury, said in a case of this sort one had to look very carefully at the story told by the complainant. This girl, who was an orphan, and was about 17 years old by Chinese reckoning and 16 years by English reckoning, said that she was sent on

May 2 by her adopted mother to the Alice Memorial Hospital to get some medicine for herself. At the hospital she met the accused woman who gave her a cake to eat. Complainant said she became dazed and was led away; she did not know exactly where she went, but eventually found herself in a house with the two prisoners. She was kept there two or three days, during which time the alleged offence was committed by the man. Complainant remonstrated and eventually through the kindness of another inmate of the house was taken to a police station, where she made a complaint. Neither defendant made any secret of being implicated in the matter at all. The case was proceeding when we went to press.

#### REVENUE PROSECUTION.

##### STORE KEEPER FINED.

Before Mr. Fane and at the Magistracy this morning the Chinese proprietor of a licensed store was proceeded against by Revenue Officer Mackenzie for removing several gallons of dutiable liquor from the store without permission.

Mr. W. F. Hind, of Messrs. Britton and Ebb, defended, and said that the liquor in the defendant's licensed warehouse could be removed when a permit was granted on the payment of duty. The defendant had been in the habit of sending liquor from his warehouse, and then asking for permits during the morning in a lamp. There had been no attempt to defraud the Revenue in any way, because the defendant was available to pay duty in regard to any liquor found missing from the store. There was no attempt to defraud the Revenue, but there had been an improper practice of applying for the permit after the liquor had been removed.

The Magistrate remarked that it was a very bad practice.

Mr. Hind agreed that it was, and said that he had told the defendant not to do it again.

Revenue Officer Mackenzie stated that duty had been paid from the 7th inst to the 13th. The defendant would have to pay duty stock but there might be some way of mixing things that the Revenue Authorities did not know of, and the duty might not be paid.

A fine of \$75 or one month was imposed.

#### SPORTING.

##### Bilbards.

The match between 87th Coy., R.G.A. (B) and Royal Engineers (A) was continued at the Soldiers' Club last night. In the semi-final of the Volunteer Challenge Cup.

The first game was between Bombr. Ward, 87th Coy., R.G.A. (B) and Sergt. Regan, R.E. (A). Ward went off rapidly scoring 50 to 23 and 100 to 47. Regan could do little for some time and with Ward's score at 125 he found himself 67 points behind. He then made a big break of 31, a good effort and, playing freely, was only 20 in arrears when the 150 mark was reached. Ward seemed to lose confidence in himself but won at the finish by 14 points, a narrow margin considering the big lead he held at one time. Breaks: Ward, 15, 15, 14, 13. Sergt. Regan, 31, 13, 11. Scores: Bombr. Ward, 200; Sergt. Regan, 135.

The next game brought Gunner Quinn, 87th Coy., R.G.A. (B) and Corp. Waldron, R.E. (A) in opposition. Waldron did all the leading, playing very well throughout. Scoring 50 to 35. Waldron added his next 60 while Quinn made 10. The gunner had had luck, however, and suffered defeat by 33 points. Breaks: Waldron, 13, 13, 13, 11, 10. Quinn, 15, 14, 12. Scores: Corp. Waldron, 200; Gunner Quinn, 147.

The last game was between Bombr. Barker, 87th Coy., R.G.A. (B) and Sergt. Heatley, R.E. (A). Heatley was soon in the forefront, scoring double figure breaks frequently. He reached 50 with a lead of 27 points, but at the 100 mark this was reduced to 22. Scarcely making a mistake, Heatley scored rapidly, breaks of 20 and 18 helping considerably, and an unfinished break of 18 took him to his points, a winner by 43. Breaks: Heatley, 20, 18, 15, 15, 10, 10, 10. Barker, 14, 11. Scores: Sergt. Heatley, 200; Bombr. Barker, 157.

The Royal Engineers now lead by 304 points, so that although one match remains to be played they are assured of being in the final. The remaining game is, however, sure to be interesting as the players, Bombr. R. G. A. and Brown, R. E. are about the best of their respective teams. The scores at present are: Royal Engineers (A), 1290; 87th Coy., R. G. A. (B), 1082.

After the final game of this match to-morrow night, the other semi-final between Stad and Departmentals and 88th Coy., R. G. A. will commence.

##### Water Polo.

87th Coy., R. G. A. v. 88th Coy., R. G. A. This friendly game at Stonecutters yesterday, ended in a win for 87th Company by two goals to nil, Bacon and Falconbridge scoring.

##### League Water Polo.

In the Water Polo Shield competition the D.O.L.I. will meet the R.G.A. and the D.O.C. this evening in the bath of the latter club. The military match was postponed last evening, the D.O.L.I. being unable to raise a team. The first match commences at 8.30.



## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## ROYAL ASCOT STAKES.

## THE RESULT.

London, June 18.  
The result of the Royal Ascot Stakes run yesterday, was:—  
Rivoli ..... 1  
Catinat ..... 2  
Junior ..... 3  
The betting was 100 to 7 Rivoli; 100 to 6 Catinat; 100 to 8 Junior.  
Twenty-two ran; won by a length, one and half lengths separating second and third.

## ROYAL HUNT CUP.

## THE BETTING.

Betting on the Royal Hunt Cup is:—  
9 to 1 Maiden Erlegh; 10 to 1 Fairy King; 100 to 8 Tuxedo and Adam Bede; 100 to 7 Khe-ive; 20 to 1 Long Set and Cutbert.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, June 18.

Mr. Basil Thomson has been appointed successor to Mr. Melville Macnaghten, Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

[Note:—Mr. Thomson, who is Secretary to the Prison Commission, is a son of the late Archbishop of York. He was formerly in the Colonial Service, and acted as Prime Minister of Tonga. Mr. Thomson has been Governor of Liverpool and Wexford, and is the author of a number of publications.—En. C. M.]

## VOTES FOR WOMEN.

## CHINA ADMITTED TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, June 18.

China has been admitted to membership of the International Women's Suffrage Congress, sitting at Budapest.

An announcement to this effect was accompanied by the presentation of a Chinese suffrage banner to the Congress, amidst great enthusiasm.

## THE HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

## THE MODERN KING CANUTE.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. W. Redmond and Mr. Devlin opened the Home Rule campaign in Glasgow on Monday night.  
Mr. Redmond said that Sir E. Carson, the modern King Canute, had better give up the attempt to order the tide not to flow.

Sir E. Carson and his colleagues addressed a demonstration in Norwich.

## MINISTERS AND MARCONI SHARES.

## THE OPPOSITION'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. George Cave, K.C., will move the following Opposition resolution on the Marconi debate: "That this House regrets the transactions of certain Ministers in American Marconi shares and the want of frankness displayed by Ministers in their communications on the subject to the House."

## H.M.S. "MAGNIFICENT" AGROUND.

LONDON, June 17.

The battleship *Magnificent*, while returning to Plymouth from firing practice in the Channel, struck the rocks between Penlee and Caw Sand in a dense fog. She is in no immediate danger, and the vessels which accompanied her are standing by. Assistance has been asked from Devonport by wireless.

## VESSEL REFLOATED.

A later telegram states that the battleship was refloated practically undamaged.

## THE PROPOSED HANKOW UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, June 17.

A meeting will be held in the House of Commons on Wednesday to consider the advisability of asking the Government to permit a certain amount of the Boxer Indemnity to be assigned to the proposed British University for Central China. Lord Loreburn is to preside, and Lord William Cecil and Professor W. E. Scottell, ex-President of Shanghai University, will speak.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE BALKANS' CRISIS.

## CONSIDERABLE APPREHENSION FEARED.

LONDON, June 18.

While the reply of King Ferdinand and King Peter to the Tsar's warning telegram can be construed as an intimation of acquiescence in the Tsar's arbitration, the actual situation is still regarded with considerable apprehension. The overthrow of the Serbian Cabinet implies disapproval of any yielding on the part of Serbia. The newspapers of Serbia and Greece continue their violent attacks on Bulgaria, the Press of which replies with equal acerbity.

The newspapers of Vienna, perturbed by the tone of the Tsar's telegram to the Balkan States, have opened a campaign against any assumption by Russia of the supreme leadership of the Balkan States.

According to the Vienna press Austria is offended at the Tsar's telegram to Serbia and Bulgaria as dictating to the Balkan States. Austria may refuse further to join the Powers in urging the Balkan States to demobilise.

Renewed bellicosity is manifested in Belgrade, where the terms of King Ferdinand's reply to the Tsar is considered as insulting to the Serbians.

## AVIATION FEATS.

## PARIS TO ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, June 18.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Moulins, the aviator, has arrived at that city after completing a wonderful flight from Paris. In the last stage of the flight, he encountered half a gale of wind. He intends to return to Paris via Helsingfors, Stockholm, and Copenhagen.

## THE KAISER'S SEMI-JUBILEE.

## A GERMAN NATIONAL JUBILEE FUND.

LONDON, June 17.

A National Jubilee Subscription Fund, amounting to £100,000, for missions in German Colonies and Protectorates, was handed to the Emperor to-day. Of this sum £125,000 will go to the Protestant and £65,000 to the Catholic missions.

## THE HONOURS LIST.

The Jubilee Honours List is notable for the fact that no less than five Admirals are ennobled.

## CELEBRATIONS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

The Emperor and Empress have received world wide congratulations on their jubilee. Enthusiastic celebrations took place throughout Germany. The newspapers agree that the Kaiser's great achievement was building up the navy.

The Kaiser received a British deputation and assured them that he would continue his efforts to promote Anglo-German friendship.

Sir William Goschen, the British Ambassador to Berlin, presented the British Government's good wishes.

King George sent his personal congratulations to the Kaiser.

## MRS. PANKHURST AGAIN RELEASED.

LONDON, June 17.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who was re-arrested for attending the funeral of Miss Davison, has been released.

## FRENCH TRIENNIAL SERVICE BILL.

PARIS, June 17.

The Chamber of Deputies has concluded the general debate on the Triennial Service Bill.

M. Barthou, the Prime Minister, denied that the Bill was the outcome of an agreement between the Tsar and the President last summer, but pledged his word that their ally was making a parallel effort so that both Armies would be ready for all eventualities.

## FIGHTING AT TEXUAN.

## VICTORY FOR SPANIARDS.

LONDON, June 17.

The Spaniards at Toluca defeated the Moors, capturing the heights of Bouzelen after a desperate engagement. The Spaniards had 35 and the Moors 300 killed.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## FRANCE'S DECLINING BIRTH-RATE.

## LOWEST FIGURES FOR 115 YEARS.

LONDON, June 18.

A Paris message states that statistics will appear shortly showing that the birthrate of France for 1911-12 is the worst for 115 years.

## OBITUARY.

## MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

LONDON, June 17.

The Marquis of Northampton died suddenly at Acqui in Italy.

Note:—The deceased Marquis had been in the diplomatic service and was also in Parliament for two years (1880-9) as a Gladstonian Liberal. He owned about 25,000 acres. He was sixty-two years old.—En. C. M.

## BRITISH MINISTER TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, June 17.

Sir Louis Mallet has been appointed British Ambassador to Constantinople, in succession to Sir Gerald Lowther, K.C.M.G., who recently retired.

[Note:—The new Ambassador has been associated with the Foreign Office for many years: served in Brazil, Rome and Cairo; press writer to the Marquis of Lansdowne, 1902-5; Private Secretary to Sir Edward Grey, 1905-7.—En. C. M.]

## CHINESE ON BRITISH SHIPS.

## "BETTER THAN STRIKES."

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, of the South Shields Seamen's Union, said that they would henceforth oppose every shipowner employing Chinese, which would be better than spending money on strikes.

## THE "TERRA NOVA" AT HOME.

## A BELATED HONOUR.

LONDON, June 17.

At a banquet to which the members of the Terra Nova ship were entertained at Cardiff, it was announced that Petty Officer Crean had at last been recommended for the Albert Medal.

## OIL FOR THE NAVY.

LONDON, June 17.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that none of the Liberal party funds had been invested in Mexican oil shares.  
Mr. Churchill announced that the Government was most active in securing and developing the oil supplies of the Empire. The Admiralty's immediate task, however, was to provide definite quantities of oil for the next few years.

## INTERNATIONAL POLO.

New York, June 17.

The receipts of the two international polo games amounted to \$402,000. The American associations secure a net profit of \$35,000.

## GOVERNOR OF ANHUI RESIGNS.

PEKING, June 18.

Pak Man Wai, the Governor of Anhui, has resigned, and it is believed that his resignation will be accepted.

## DR. WU TING FANG.

PEKING, June 18.

On arriving at Peking, Dr. Wu Ting Fang called on all the statesmen, and had two hours' conversation with the President.

Dr. Wu says the clouds that overcast the Republic are being gradually dispelled.  
The President, it is rumoured, intends to ask Dr. Wu to be Chinese Minister at Washington.

## CHINA, RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

PARIS, June 18.

The Chinese Minister at The Hague has telegraphed that the Mongolian question is being dealt with by The Hague Arbitration Court. It is believed that most of the Powers are in favour of China's views on the subject.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## ANOTHER ULSTER SCARE.

LONDON, June 18.

A case of rifles and bayonets has been seized on a steamer at Londonderry.

## JUBILEE ROAD MURDER.

## AN ARREST.

A Chinese named Kan Chai appeared before Mr. Hazland this morning charged with the murder of Kan Hop, a Chinese junk owner, whose body was found on Jubilee Road on Sunday with three shots in it.

On the application of the police, a remand for a week was granted.

## MARINE COURT.

Two fishermen were charged at the Marine Court this morning with unlawfully using dynamite to destroy fish at Taiy Yi, and were remanded in custody till to-morrow in default of finding bail of \$50 each.

The master of the steam launch Yan Koo was fined \$15, with the alternative of five weeks' imprisonment for failing to carry a riding light at his mast-head while at anchor in the night time. He pleaded that his lamp must have blown out.

## CHINA'S PROBLEM.

## Peking v. the Provinces.

J. O. P. BLIND IN "THE OBSERVER."

The struggle, which reached its latest crisis in the signature of the Five-Powers loan agreement at three o'clock on the morning of "China Sunday," April 27, stands unmistakably revealed as the old struggle between Peking and the provinces, between centralisation and local autonomy, between fiscal and financial. From out the fire and foam of the revolutionary turmoil this really vital issue has been steadily emerging for the past six months, clearly economic both in its cause and effects. The short cut to Utopia and the millennium has proved no more satisfactory in China than it did in China than it did in Turkey; the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical and the democratic ideals of government: there is no such thing as a sea-green incorruptible at Peking or Canton. In the present situation, however, it is inevitable that the old ideas of Confucianism will not hold the new wine made in the Press of Europe's proletariat. The Manchus have passed, unresisting, but the forces whose warfare undermined their blackback authority now stand arrayed against each other. It is not that there has been a conflict between the monarchical











